

## THE STOCKMEN.

## THEY FINISH UP THEIR BUSINESS AND ADJOURN SINE DIE.

Committee Reports of Great Importance Submitted and Aced Upon—The Election of Officers and Other Matters of Much Interest.

At 10:40 yesterday morning the convention was called to order by Vice President Lytle who immediately introduced Governor Hogg, who at that moment had entered the hall.

The governor said that he was present as a conscript brought into the hall by a committee of delegates sent after him. He was unprepared to make a lengthy speech and desired to apologize to the convention for his seeming neglect, having been so occupied for the past thirty days in performing the duties allotted to him by the constitution during the session of the legislature that he had been totally unable to prepare himself on a subject of such magnitude and great interest as was the stock interest of Texas. The question now is how will the stock interests of the state cut the shackles that now bind them? It takes concerted action to do it, and I am glad to see you have started in the right direction. One of the main questions before you is a market and the proper way of getting to those markets. It is the space between the ranch and the mouth of the people you want to bridge. How are you going to do it? That is a problem you must solve yourself. I will not attempt to do it, for if I do some one will swear I am in politics. Thank God I am out of politics now.

You need a good quarantine law and also what you did have and will have, a wholesome railroad commission to fix reasonable rates between points to be reached by the shipper and to give you reasonable rates to the Texas seaboard. When you get those reasonable seaboard rates you will see that the rates to Chicago will be lowered and the rigor of their quarantine will be greatly lessened.

At the conclusion of his remarks the regular order was resumed and the reports of committees were called for.

The first committee to report was the committee on breeding and rearing of horses, composed of J. W. Snyder, of Williamson, chairman; Capt. S. H. Goodman of Medina, T. M. Pool of Bosque, Wm. Turner of Burton and C. U. Connelley of Euclid.

The report felicitated the stockmen on the improvement that has been made in recent years in the grade of the equine output of Texas and congratulated them on the reputation that has already been made by the Texas horses on the race tracks and in other lines.

The secretary at this point read a letter from Capt. D. H. Snyder of Georgetown, president of the Texas Live Stock association of Texas, on the breeding and raising of horses.

Mr. C. G. Caldwell of Travis county moved that the report and letter be received and the secretary spread the same on the journal, not before the question was put the convention resolved itself into an experience meeting, a number of the delegates dilating upon the Texas horses on the track that had come under their observation. The motion prevailed.

The report of the committee on breeding and raising of sheep was next made, the committee being composed of J. M. Campbell, of Val Verde, chairman; N. T. Wilson, of Bexar; James McElmont, of Kinney; and Wayne Blackburn, of Lee. The report was short and ordered spread on the minutes.

Professor Edwards, of the state university, read a letter from a friend in Washington in the bureau of animal industry located there, requesting some common "grubs" in the black or brown stage, the same being wanted for experimental purposes.

On motion, Mr. C. G. Caldwell, of Travis county, was appointed a committee of one to wait on the Austin butchers and secure some "grubs" as requested by Professor Edwards.

The committee on needed legislation and quarantine regulation composed of A. P. Bush Jr., of Mitchell county, chairman; N. T. Wilson of Bexar, Seth Mabry of Kinney, J. W. Snyder of Williamson and Frank Kell of Bosque next reported. The report endorsed "H. B., No. 112" providing for a sanitary commission and earnestly advocated its early passage. It is as follows:

To the President of the Texas Live Stock Association:

Your committee appointed on quarantine legislation, beg leave to report. That the state of Texas has never made any provision for the protection of live stock from infectious or contagious diseases. That the magnitude of the live stock industry entitles it to recognition in legislation, and liberal appropriation for its protection.

That we have carefully examined the house substitute bill No. 112, the same being a bill providing for a live stock sanitary commission and quarantine regulations, said bill having been prepared by the house committee on stock and stock raising and favorably reported to the house. That we find said bill liberal and just, doing much to provide against infection and contagion in the state of Texas and earnestly commend its passage at the earliest possible time, to meet the emergency of the livestock business. That we call on our senators and representatives to give to this measure their earnest support as reflecting the true sentiments and demands of their constituents engaged in the livestock business. Respectfully submitted,

A. P. BUSH, JR., Chairman.

Capt. R. A. Smith of Ballinger moved that the committee draw up a memorial and present the same to the legislature and that all

members of the association sign the memorial. The motion prevailed.

The question was put and prevailed by a unanimous vote.

On motion of Secretary Loving after the Board of Trade had been thanked for the use of their hall and the excursion to the dam the convention adjourned until 2 p. m. to meet again at the Driskill hotel.

## AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention was called to order at 3 o'clock by Col. C. M. Rogers. First business was report of committee on deep water on Texas coast, and the chairman reported that his committee had not been able to get together, and the committee was granted further time.

Mr. V. P. Brown submitted a report from the committee on diseases of live stock and quarantine regulation, recommending the appointment of a state sanitary officer.

The committee on railroads, stock yards and commission charges made the following report:

To the Hon. John T. Lytle, Vice President Texas Live Stock Association: We, your committee on railroads, stock yards and commission charges, beg leave to submit the following report:

From the best information attainable as well as our own experience, we are inclined to the opinion that the rates now being charged by the railroad companies for transporting our live stock to market are fairly reasonable and that the service given has for the past year been, as a rule, satisfactory, consequently we do not feel justified in finding any complaint in that direction.

We are of the opinion that our stock yard charges at our principal markets have heretofore been excessive and ought, in justice to the shipper, to be reduced. Especially do we complain of the national stock yards at East St. Louis, Ill., which we are reliably informed persist in charging \$1.50 per hundred for prairie hay which is 50 cents per hundred in excess of the charges for similar hay at either the Kansas City or Chicago yards.

Your committee is of the opinion that it is unjust and unfair for Texas cattle shippers to be required to pay as much commission on the sale of their cows which have for several years sold from \$1 to \$2 per hundred as is charged for selling native corned and well bred steers that often bring \$70 to \$80, and sometimes as much as \$90 per head. With a view to meeting this unjust charge we find that the live stock exchanges of Kansas City and Chicago have placed the maximum commission charges on cattle at \$12 per car. At the national stock yards at East St. Louis, however, we find that the full commission of fifty cents per head is exacted. This we regard as extreme unjust and unjust to Texas shippers and would, therefore, recommend that the executive committee of this association be not only requested but required to take prompt action towards remedying the evils herein complained of.

W. H. FEATHERSTONE, Chairman.

The report was discussed thoroughly, during which the railroad commission came in for considerable commendation. It was moved that all that part of the report relating to railroad rates be stricken out, as not expressive of the views of the stockmen of Texas. Ordered accordingly.

Mr. Caldwell of Travis offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the executive committee to confer with the East St. Louis Live Stock exchange and yards for the purpose of securing reduction in charges commissions, etc., and report results to members of the association. Adopted.

Colonel Rogers, for the committee on future organization, reported as follows:

To the Hon. D. H. Snyder, President of the Texas Live Stock Association:

We, the committee on the future organization of our association, realize that the live stock interest of Texas is as wide as our grand state itself, and in order that our association reach and promote this interest it is necessary that it be organized as to work every county in the state.

We, therefore, recommend that the constitution of this association be so changed as to provide for subordinate associations to be organized in every county and community if practicable. And that in the future the State association be composed of delegates chosen from the subordinate associations. We further recommend that the drafting of the constitution and by-laws for these state and subordinate associations be left to the executive committee of this association, and they be authorized to take such measures as they may deem best for the promotion of the interest of the association. We further recommend that the executive committee be authorized to employ a state organizer upon terms satisfactory to them.

C. M. ROGERS, chairman.

After the report had been read Colonel Rogers proceeded in his enthusiastic and entertaining manner to set forth the benefits of stock associations. He was followed by Mr. Geo. B. Loving, who moved that the executive committee be authorized to consolidate this association with the Northwestern Texas association, provided it can be done on satisfactory terms. Objection was made that the objects of the two associations not being identical, the consolidation would sound the death knell of the association, the Northwestern association being a business association of large stockraisers, while the State association seeks as a member every farmer who raises anything in the nature of live stock, who would not care to pay an assessment to keep detectives at northern stockyards where they never have interests to protect.

A substitute was offered by Mr. Baker that all members of the Northwestern association be invited to join this association. Carried.

Mr. Caldwell of Travis offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a state organizer to organize subordinate associations throughout the state.

Mr. Geo. B. Loving was nominated for secretary. He declined the nomination, but his "kick didn't go" and he was unanimously elected and was thanked for his previous efficiency. The office of treasurer was combined with the secretaryship.

The president announced the com-

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BOSTON, MASS.

It is quickly relieved by applying Russia Salve. Its cooling nature allays the pain, gives a soothing sensation to the parts affected. As a dressing for all wounds and sores, it is superior to every other preparation.

Price, 25c, 50c, and \$1.00 a box.

mittee for the selection of an executive committee for the ensuing year. After a recess of ten minutes the committee reported the names of the following gentlemen to be the executive committee: W. H. Featherstone, D. H. Snyder, Vories P. Brown, J. M. Daugherty, C. M. Rogers, R. A. Smith, John T. Lytle, J. B. Baker, A. P. Bush, Jr., N. T. Wilson, C. U. Connelley, M. Sansom, J. M. Campbell.

The convention then adjourned to meet on the second Tuesday in February, 1894, in Austin.

## CONVENTION NOTES.

A great deal of trading was done during the convention, not less than \$100,000 worth of stock changing hands.

After adjournment the executive committee met and elected C. M. Rogers president, and Geo. B. Loving secretary. A ter directing the secretary to draft constitution and bylaws for the association and the proposed subordinate associations the board adjourned to meet on March 13 at Fort Worth, that being the time of meeting of the Northwest Texas association, at which meeting the executive committee will pass on the constitution and bylaws and transact other necessary business.

## RACE TROUBLES IN NEW YORK.

The Longshoremen at Mallory Wharf Fear Displacement by Negroes.

New York, Feb. 17.—A race war of considerable proportions has been going on at the Mallory steamship pier during the week. The white men who were employed in loading and unloading the Mallory steamships rose up in arms against the increasing number of negroes who were employed to do that work. The fight was made not only on the score of color, but it was alleged that the colored men were working for less wages than the white men. The negroes came from Texas on the steamships and are said to have been rousted about from New Orleans and from along the Mississippi where they were engaged in handling cotton. Last week negroes came in large numbers and the white men decided that they would stand it no longer. They were receiving 30 cents an hour and they said colored men worked for 25 cents. They began to make it unpleasant for the colored men in the holds of the vessels. Several of the negroes found bales of cotton falling from the hooks and came crashing down the hold narrowly missing them. Several fights also took place among the whites and blacks. Then the white longshoremen demanded the discharge of all the negroes on the penalty of a strike. The company thereupon discharged all the negroes, but the whites say the company is preparing to bring negroes enough north to take the place of all white men.

LET 'EM FIGHT.

Two Mud-Slinging Editors Put Under Bond to Prevent a Duel.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 17.—At 11:30 p. m., last night warrants were sworn out by Hon. C. W. Heiskill, president of the Law and Order league, before Circuit Judge L. H. Hixson for a second arrest of Messrs. E. W. Calmuck and M. W. Connelly, editors of the Commercial and Appeal-Avalanche respectively, on a charge of being about to break the peace by fighting a duel. Both papers have been engaged in a wordy warfare growing out of the war on gamblers. Yesterday Connelly concluded an editorial in reply to the Commercial as follows: "The Appeal-Avalanche stands pat. Josh Billing's bound puppy that never quit yelping over one cuffing until it had earned another, was not 'sul generis' and upon request for an apology refused to make one." The gentlemen were released on their own recognizance.

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

R. G. Dun & Co. on the Condition of the Business of the Country.

New York, Feb. 17.—Exports of gold tomorrow will not be \$6,000,000 as at one time expected, but probably no more than \$2,000,000, and the treasury reserve of over \$109,000,000 has not been diminished. Moreover quite large purchases of securities on foreign accounts are reported which would cancel heavy adverse merchandise balances and to that extent prevent gold shipments. Distribution of dry goods at Boston is large. Wool is steady.

At most Southern points business shows some improvement though the movement of cotton is small and prices somewhat lower. Comparative quiet in view of monetary uncertainties and somewhat weaker, excepting that oil has risen 4 1/8 and laid nearly 1-2 a cent. Wheat is 1-2c lower with receipts of 1,000,000 bushels at the West in four days. Corn is 1-4c lower, cotton 1 3/8 lower, though receipts continue small. Coffee 1-4c lower.

Many Persons are broken down from overwork or household cares.

Brown's Iron Bitters. Rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. Get the genuine.

Lumber Firm Attached.

Special to The Statesman.

GREENVILLE, Tex., Feb. 17.—Attachments to the amount of \$4000 or \$5000 were run on the Greenville Lumber company this evening. Efforts are being made to adjust the matter so that they may continue business tomorrow.

## MINERAL WONDERS.

## WEALTH DISCOVERED IN THE CHALK BEDS OF TEXAS.

Greatest Chalk Region in the World—How It Was Formed and What It Is Good For—Where Mineral Called Staff is Obtained.

Washington Evening Star.

"Have you got any chalk in the United States?"

The question was asked a few days ago by the agent of a French firm who applied for information to the geological survey. He did not know, because the text books of geology say that there are no great chalk deposits in this country, such as exist in France and Great Britain. It has only been newly realized that in Texas there is a chalk bed nearly as large as the whole of England. A stratum of this material, parts of which are 500 feet thick, stretches clear across the state from the Red River to the Rio Grande. It is a vast accumulation of mineral wealth, far more valuable than all the gold mines of this country put together.

The Frenchman wanted to get chalk for making artificial marbles. For doing this an ingenious process has been invented. In nature marble is made out of chalk by water which percolates through the chalky deposits, dissolves the chalk partly by particle and crystallizes it, mountain pressure solidifying it. It has been found that similar results can be accomplished by chemical means. First, slices of chalk are dipped into a color bath, staining them with tints that will imitate any kind of marble known. For this purpose the same mineral stains are used as are employed in nature. For example, to produce counterfeit "verde antique" oxide of copper is used. In like manner green, pink, black and other colorings may be obtained. Next, the chalk slices go into another bath, by which they are hardened and crystallized, coming out to all intents and purposes real marble.

WHAT THE DEPOSITS WILL BE USED FOR.

This French firm, which will show a large exhibit of its product at the World's fair, proposes to draw for its raw material upon the chalk beds of Texas. But these deposits are valuable for many other purposes. At present two thirds of the cement consumed in this country, amounting to \$2,000,000 yearly, is imported from abroad. There is no reason why all of it should not be manufactured from the chalk of the Lone Star State. Whiting, which is now fetched across the ocean in ships, can be obtained in unlimited quantities from the same source. It used to be supposed that the deposits of the chalk forming age in the United States were merely sands and clays, but these were only sediments left along the shores of what was once a great interior sea in the midst of the continent of North America. The sediments of the deeper waters of that inland sea, which covered Texas and New Mexico, were of the finest chalk. Thus in that part of the world today is found the greatest chalk region on the earth. The rocks and landscapes are all of chalky whiteness. The streams flow through canons of chalk and some of the cities, like Austin and San Antonio, are built of this substance, which is cut out in blocks from the hills with ax and saw, afterward hardened into firm stone.

The chalk beds are chiefly made up of the limy shells of very small animals called foraminifera, which lived in great inland seas. It has been said that the remains of such little creatures have added more to the mass of materials composing the crust of the globe than the bones of all the elephants, whales, hippopotami and other monsters that ever lived.

Whole mountains are composed of them. At Sugarville is a chain of hills 300 feet high that is literally formed out of the shells of a single species. The Great Pyramid of Egypt is built of them. While most of them are so small as to be almost microscopic some are of comparatively large size—notably a sort about the shape and bigness of a dollar, which, from their resemblance to coins, have received the name of nummities, or "fossil money."

THE OYSSTER AGE.

The chalk forming epoch was conspicuously the age of oysters. In Texas banks composed of the shells of these bivalves twenty feet thick and thousands of square miles in area are found. Whereas nowadays there is only one kind of oyster, differentiated into half a dozen varieties, then there were more than a score of species. There were oysters with shells that weighed twenty or thirty pounds each, which had great beaks that curled outward. Others had shells with saw-like toothed edges. There were some miniature species, too small to be of use to man, if human beings had lived at that time. These mollusks were the common food of great fish long ago extinct, which had strong grinding teeth in the roofs of their mouths. They were also gobbled by the toothed birds, which were then numerous. Star fishes, resembling very closely their descendants of today, preyed upon them. That was the era of strange and monstrous reptiles. There were as yet no mammals. It was then that the first flowering plants appeared. Scattered plentifully through the chalk beds are what geologists Robert T. Hill, who gave the writer most of his information on this subject, calls "fossil strawberries." They are perfect casts of the bulbous ends of plant stems from which grew the petals of flowers that bloomed millions of years ago. Being covered with mud they decayed and left molds, the latter hardened and thus preserving in this wonderful manner the form of the vegetable structure.

FROM GYPSUM BEDS.

In the vast "red clay" region of Texas and Southern Kansas where all the landscape is of a brilliant red color, the strata composing the hills

are interlaid with thicknesses of gypsum which looks like white sugar. This is sulphate of lime, whereas chalk is carbonate of lime. By driving the water out of it plaster of paris is made. From this same material a new sort of wall plaster is manufactured. For both of these purposes the material is largely mined, as well as to produce an artificial stone called "staff," of which most of the exhibition buildings at Chicago are constructed. So-called "chalk" school crayons are made out of the same substance and also jewelry and other ornamental articles. These gypsum beds were deposited on the bottom of the great inland sea at a period long previous to the chalk-forming epoch. They are composed of lime derived directly from the rocks of the land and deposited chemically by the sea water, which was extremely salt, like the Salt Lake of Utah. The gypsum sands in Southern New Mexico look like beds of snow, stretching for miles and miles. All of that arid region known as the Great Basin is a strange and weird country. The rivers, instead of flowing to the sea, disappear in the plains, drunk up by dry soil and evaporated by the hot sun. There, it is said, one's limbs for water and digs for wood. To find water one must ascend the hills, which are green, while the valleys are deserts. People dig up for fuel the roots of the desert plants, which are enormously developed for the purpose of gathering moisture.

Until recently it has been supposed that true flint did not exist in America. Accordingly, large quantities of this material are annually imported from Dieppe for making fine pottery. In fact, in New Jersey alone from 30,000 to 40,000 tons are used yearly. Porcelain is composed of a mixture of flint, felspar and clay. Now, however, it has been ascertained that enormous beds of flint exist in Texas near Austin. Flint itself is a fossil product, being made up of the skeletons of microscopic sponges which lived together in the ooze at the bottom of the inland sea, forming nodules.

## MINING FOR FOSSILS.

Not the least important industry sustained by these deposits of past ages is that of mining for fossils for scientific purposes. In the gypsum beds are found the remains of giant batrachians from 10 to 15 feet long, like frogs with short tails. Only a few millions of years ago these creatures were very plentiful, judging from the number of them dug up. In some parts of the same state large amounts of what is called "fossil brushwood" are unearthed. This is actually the spiny falls that grow like flus along the backs of the giant lizards which lived in the distant perian epoch. These reptiles were carnivorous and so exceedingly fierce that the myriads of them which existed anciently in Texas must have rendered things most unpleasant for other occupants of the country.

## THE COTTON CROP.

Secretary Hester's Weekly Report on the Cotton Movement.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 17.—Secretary Hester's weekly New Orleans cotton exchange statement shows amount brought into sight over 42 per cent under corresponding seven days of this month last year and over 35 per cent under the same period the year before. Total for the week is 72,319 bales less than the seventeen days to Feb. 17 inclusive last year and 56,283 less than same days year before last and a deficit in amount brought into sight for first seventeen days of February of 228,361 compared with same time last year and 134,160 compared with the year before. This brings the total deficiency for 170 days of the season ending this evening to 218,564 less than the movement for the same number of days last season and 1,642,678 less than season before. Total brought into sight during the past seven days has been 97,244, against 169,563 last year and 153,527 year before, while the aggregate for the first seventeen days of February is 249,493 against 478,484 and 383,653. Total marketed September no date 5,582,405 against 7,686,909 and 7,225,085 for last year and year before respectively.

From this time last year the amount of cotton brought into sight was 1,348,470 bales and year before last 1,427,541. In other words after this date last year 14.93 per cent of the crop was marketed and season before last 16.50 per cent. The movement since Sept. 1st shows receipts at all United States ports 4,102,462 against 5,848,690 last year and 5,694,388 year before. Overland across the Mississippi, Ohio and Potomac rivers to northern mills and Canada 671,831 against 966,113 and 851,742. Interior stocks in excess of those had at close of commercial year 135,930 against 482,407 and 411,679. Southern mill takings 42,182 against 300,000 and 357,274.

Northern spinners have taken the past week 414 bales more than last year, making a decrease in their takings of 322,710 for the season to date.

Foreign exports for the week have been 72,047 bales against 178,867 last year, making the total for the week 2,983,656 against 4,182,411 last year, or a decrease of 1,198,755. Total takings of American mills north and south and Canada this far for the season have been 1,738,556 against 2,046,646 last year. These include 1,314,896 by northern spinners against 1,637,578.

Stocks at export cities and twenty nine leading Southern interior centers have decreased during the past week 22,353 bales, against a decrease during the corresponding period of last year of 51,838, and are now 340,330 smaller than this date in 1892. Including stocks left over at ports and interior towns from last crop, and the number of bales brought into sight thus far of the new crop the supply to date is 6,115,356, against 7,955,255 the same day last year.

## A Harrowing Scene.

Special to The Statesman.

GALVESTON, Feb. 17.—The work of harrowing the outer bar began today. The harrow worked to perfection and every body who witnessed the operation was delighted and predicted that it will result in very perceptibly increasing the depth of water on the bar. Operations will be resumed at daylight in the morning and will be continued for several days.

## THE KANSAS WAR IS OVER

## THE WARRING FACTIONS HAVE LAID DOWN THEIR ARMS.

It is Practically a Victory for the Republicans, Who Want the Supreme Court to Decide Which is the Legally Organized Body.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 17.—The war is over. The plan jointly formulated by the governor and committee of the Republican house was adopted by the house and "Clio," frescoed on the walls over the speaker's chair this afternoon, looked down on the triumphant forces of victorious Republicans.

The agreement, signed by Governor Lewelling and three committeemen from the house and adopted by the Republican body, is as follows:

"It being the understanding that the house presided over by Blumore has secured a hall in which to meet, the house presided over by Douglas shall remain in possession of the hall which it has secured, and it is desired it may select a room in the state house for its meetings."

This came after hours of delay awaiting interchange of propositions.

The memorandum submitted by the governor to the Republicans late last night was not adopted by the Republican house. It was referred to the peace committee with the suggestion that it be favorably acted on, provided the governor at their conference this morning declined to accept the terms of agreement as sent him late yesterday afternoon. The peace committee met with the governor and his counselors in the governor's office at 9 o'clock. At noon the conference reached an agreement, and the proposition as already noted was submitted to the dual houses.

In the Republican hall Speaker Douglas and several members spoke in favor of the proposition explaining that possession of the hall for which the war had been waged had been gained. Rejection of the plan meant a repetition of serious troubles and probable fatalities. The ratification of it meant peace and victory for the Republicans. Other members spoke against and for the proposition until finally a demand was made for the previous question. Amidst great enthusiasm the question was put and with a mighty yell carried. The representatives mounted their desks, hats and canes were sent flying in the air and applause lingered and was heard in every nook and corner of the capitol.

It was a dreary vigil the Republicans passed last night. The hours passed slowly. When dawn came the usual proceedings to secure food began. It came as already known. To the guards on the outside the night was by no means cheerful. Snow fell to a depth of a foot but the soldiers maintained a line through the storm and the guards relieved this morning. The relief found a well beaten path to tread. During the forenoon nothing occurred out of what had now become dull routine until a little after noon when a compromise was reached and the cruel war was ended.

## WILL NOT COME TOGETHER.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 17.—The armed posse of deputy sheriffs have been disbanded and the Republicans and Populists alike have laid down their arms, but the events of the last few days and their final result will have no effect on the unfortunate legislative muddle. There will be no amalgamation of the bodies.

## WILD AND WOOLY POPULISTS.

The Populists say the Populist house will go right ahead making laws as if there was no such things as courts, no matter what the courts may do. The senate will continue to reorganize the house and the governor will sign bills passed by it. Should the bills be declared invalid by reason of having been passed by an illegal house, then, say the Populists, the blame will rest on the courts. In case such a thing comes to pass the state institutions, colleges, asylums, schools, etc., will doubtless have to close. Tonight the city is very quiet and the Republican members go to their homes to spend the Sabbath. The troops have all left town and deputy sheriffs who have been on continuous duty since yesterday morning have gone home for much needed rest.

## POPULIST ECONOMY.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 17.—The cost of mobilizing the militia forces can only be estimated. Conservative estimates place the cost at between \$10,000 and \$12,000, including the organization of 1000 provisional troops at various places through out the state under the governor's orders. The cost of transportation is placed at \$5000, pay of troops \$5000, commissary department \$2,000.

## OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

PALESTINE, Tex., Feb. 9, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the regular annual meeting of the board of directors of the International and Great Northern Railroad company will be held at the office of the company at Palestine, Tex., on Monday, April 3, 1893, at 11 o'clock a. m., pursuant to the by-laws of the company, for the purpose of electing a board of directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

A. H. HOWARD, Secretary.

## For Malaria, Liver Trouble, or Indigestion, use BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

They Want the Murderer.

TAHLEQUAH, I. T., Feb. 17.—Chief Harris has been served with a writ of habeas corpus ordering him to deliver the murderer Talton to the United States court at Ft. Smith. The grounds of the writ are that the constitution of the United States was not complied with at the trial. If this view is held by Judge Parser Talton will be turned loose.